Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Devil's Deputy AMERICAN THEATRE—8-In Old Kentucky.

ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert an Vaudeville.

cert an Vaudeville.

BLIOU THEATRE-8:15-Later On. BROADWAY THEATRE—8-Dr. Syntax.
CASINO-8:15-The Little Trooper.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15-Tony Pastor's Own Com

DALY'S THEATRE-8-A Galety Girl. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Hauble Shop.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Humpty Dumpty Up
to Date. BARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-The Prodigal Daughter HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Beau Brummell. HOYT'S THEATRE S:30-A Milk

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Mauerblumchen (Wall-KOSTER & BIAL'S 8-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-A Way to Win a Woman. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-8:30-Hagenbeck's Trained At mals.

PASTOR'S-S-Vaudeville. OLO GROUNDS-3-Baseball. PROCTOR'S-10 s. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-The New Boy STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Merry Wives of Windsor.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col. Page Co	Page Col	
Amusements12	6 Horses and Carriages.11		
Announcements12	3 Hotels 8		
Autumn Resorts 11	4 Instruction 8 1		
Bank Reports	5 Law Schools 8		
Bankers and Brokers 11	4 Lost and Found11		
Board and Rooms 9			
Business Chances 9		ŀ	
Business Notices 6			
Dancing Academies S			
Dividend Notices 11			
Dressmaking 9	Railroads 8 5		
Domestic Situations			
Wanted 9	4 Special Notices 7		
Excursions11	3-4 School Agencies 8		
Financial			
Help Wanted 9			
Horses and Carriages, 9			
Horses and Carriages, b	Thork willing		

Businces Montes.

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254 8th-ave, s. e. co. 23d-a.
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153 3d-ave, hetween 75th and 77th ste
150 East 47th-st, corner 8d-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

have been landed at Tailen-Wan, northeast of incentive to unquestioning faith in the final Port Arthur. === Emperor William has ap- prevalence of right; and therefore the world is proved the ministerial draft of the parliamentary programme; the Reichstag will be dissolved if it reject the bill concerning political associa- flows on, with reference to the rank of Holmes tions, === The anniversary of Parnell's death as a man of letters, but there will be no diswas observed in Dublin, a great procession going cussion as to the influence that he exercised; from the city to the cemetery.

home in Bellefonte. ____ A collision at of Captain Charles A. Sawyer, at Port Townsend, Wash. = Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull made = An express train was wrecked on the Southern Railway near Bristol, Tenn.

City and Suburban.-It was reported that several Tammany men had tried to bribe John W. Goff; he refused to talk about it. - The police made another determined effort to shut up the barrooms. === Dr. Edward McGlynn lectured before a large audience at Prohibition Park, L. I., on the American Protective Associa-

tion. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, showers to-night or to-morrow; warmer this afternoon, colder to-morrow. Temperature vesterday: Lowest, 48 degrees; highest, 63; average, 54%.

An exceptional degree of interest will be taken in the ball game at the Polo Grounds today. In the series for the Temple Cup between the champions and the team next in order, the New-Yorks have already won three games out of seven; if they win again to-day-and the chances are in their favor-the series will be decided, and New-York will have the satisfaction of crowing over Baltimore in the most exultant strain. The New-York team have played so well lately, and especially in the games with Baltimore, that it is a pity they did not get in their best form earlier in the season. The experience of this year should teach a valuable esson for the future guidance of the manage-

It is a satisfaction to learn from a letter printed on another page this morning that there are excellent prospects of an honest election in the city of Troy. For several years Troy has been Senator Murphy's pocket borough and great an extent poetic emotion was controlled the most outrageous frauds have been practised. A crisis was reached at the spring election this and humor, and by the circumstances of his year, when Robert Ross was shot by "Bat" Shea, a Democratic repeater, who is now under sentence of death for murder. One of the men most active in bringing him and other Murphy thugs to justice has been Frank S. Black, who has been made the Republican candidate for Congress in the Rensselaer-Columbia District. Mr. Black is confident of success if the votes in Troy are honestly cast and counted, and is making every effort to secure that result. For the first time the Republicans will have a fair share of the election inspectors, and public opinion has been so intensely aroused that frauds in registering and voting cannot be attempted without the gravest risk.

No one who sees the way in which the important work of naturalization is performed in this city, or hears it described, can fail to realize that there are large opportunities for fraud. The creation of a citizen of the United States ought to be conducted with a due degree of officials seem intent only upon turning out as great a number as possible in a given time. One citizen a minute is a fair average, and cases have been known in which the operation was compressed into forty or fifty seconds. In a single month 6,000 or 7,000 men have been naturalized in the Superior Court, and probably nearly or quite as many in the Comon Pleas. No effort worthy of the name is

"ground out." state of things is loudly called for.

Election Day is only four weeks distant and the time for registration is close at hand. The first registration day in New-York and Brooklyn will be to-morrow. The importance of early registration must be seif-evident in the mind of every intelligent citizen. While there are three other days on which this duty can be performed the 17th, 26th and 27th-there is no telling what may happen to make it impossible then. The wise plan is to take time by the forelock and register at the earliest opportunity. The election this year. State and local, is of large importance, and all citizens should feel bound to vote. Registration is absolutely essential. The sooner this preliminary duty is performed the better. Everybody who can do so should therefore put his name down to-morrow.

The Democratic Congressional Committee Is certainly in a bad way. At all events, the campaign which it is trying to conduct in numerous Congressional districts is making no progress, or only progress backward. The returns from the recent elections in Connecticut and Georgia afford no ground for hope, despite the reseate prospects heralded in advance, and the latest news from Texas is most discourag-No wonder the committee's chairman and secretary thought they needed a vacation at the end of last week; and, fortunately for their peace of mind over Sunday, they were not on hand when Representative Davey, of Louisiana, who is not seeking re-election, arrived in Washington with a budget of bad news. He expressed grave doubts of Demoeratic success in his district (the Hd), and also thinks the Republicans are not unlikely to carry the 1st and 111d districts. The break in the "Solid South" seems bound to come this year and Democratic hopes of controlling the next House are fading.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a natural event at his great age, but not the less a sorrowful bereavement, is the extinction, here, of one of the most remarkable men of this century. Holmes may have been, in the characteristics of humor and fastidious taste, a disciple of the wits of the age of Queen Anne, but in the essential fibre of his intellect,-its calm courage, its broad vision, its ample equipment, its eager, joyous, sanguine vitality, he was emphatically a man of the present day. He sympathized to the fullest extent with the march of thought, and in every direction of advance he stood in the front line. As a writer he ranged over many fields, and in all of them he manifested, not only copious and various mental resources, but two of the greatest qualities that exist to dignify the human mind and to help the human race,-lucid perception and dauntless cheer. He knew the world as it is; he saw everything; and he was neither dismayed nor saddened. At all times and under all circumstances he spoke for the nobility that is in man, and the spiritual grandeur to which man is naturally destined; and his voice always rang out, clearly and bravely, the inspiring watchwords of labor and hope. Whether in essay, or novel, or poem, or treatise, or history, or speech, his indomitable spirit was always present; and thus, while dispensing the force and beauty of thought, the pleasantness of mirth, and the gentle light of humor, he imparted the benefit that is needed most of all, the blessing of strength. The reader of Holmes receives a continual impulse toward the stead Foreign.-A large Japanese force is said to fast, cheerful performance of duty; a continual better and happier because he has lived in it.

There will, doubtless, be discussion, as time and perhaps no question is of much practical Domestic-Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes died in importance, that can be raised concerning any the City of Poston, Mass. = Ex-Governor An- writer who has helped his generation to bear drew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, died at his its burdens and to do its work. The literature that is permanently valuable to the world t which 400 lives were lost is recalled by the death that which transcends personal expression and enters into the general life. Holmes, by his Autocrat alone, reached thousands of minds, a speech before a Populist meeting in Chicago. filling them with liberal ideas and kindly views; stimulating their finer propensities; and gently prompting them to look at all things in a tolerant mood, to be mereiful as well as just, and to lighten the toils and troubles of this transitory life with mirth and laughter. In this respect he did not leave his place to be determined by controversy, but took it, and held it, for himself. He was, most of all, a humorist; and furthermore,-which is exceptional and extraordinary. he was a humorist in a new veln; for he did not stop at character and manners, but ranged through the whole wide realm of philosophy, and, with the deepest appreciation as well as the liveliest fancy and the most genial pleasantry, played about the gravest subjects that can occupy our thoughts. Born and reared in the intellectual period of Emerson. he felt, with that great spirit, that "the solar system is not sensitive to criticism," and, with a spontaneous drift toward goodness and beauty, he neither darkened his vision, nor restrained his speculative faculties, nor put the least curb upon his exuberant humor. His Autocrat, therefore, is one of the most natural books ever written-a book that teems with stimulative suggestion, and one that has helped, in a high degree, to emancipate the age from many feiters of bigotry, conventionality, and

Holmes himself valued his humorous writings less than he valued his poetry. Indeed, it was as a poet that he chiefly desired recognition and remembrance; for he was well aware that all his powers derived their vitality, lucidity, and harmony from the poetic principle that was at the basis of his mind. To how in him by his very vigilant faculties of sense conventional environment, it would not, perhaps, be easy to determine. That it was controlled, and that he often felt it to be so. is manifest. No writer has suggested so sadly. so pathetically, the strains, surpassing all earthly music, that die away unheard in the viewless temple of the soul. The crowning excellence of his verse is felicity. He had inspiration,—as when he wrote "The Chambered Nautilus," "The Voiceless," "The Iron Gate," 'Under the Violets," "Martha," "Nearing the Snow-Line," and that exquisite tribute to Moore, which certainly is one of the best poems of occasion that ever were written. His inspiration, however, does not seem to have been constitutional, and perhaps he was more a poet by art than by nature. He possessed, however, a prodigious moral fervor, combined with the torrid glow of a brilliant intellect and with great sensibility, and he was a supreme master of style. No man has ever spoken better the word that it was in him to speak.

With the extinction of Holmes, almost the deliberation. Instead, the Judges and court last of the literary lights of New-England has disappeared. It was a noble group. Dana, Percival, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Willis, Curtis, and Holmes-all sons of a Puritan commonwealth, all children of the Muses, all famous, and all at rest! What a wealth of genius, of aspiration, of beautiful character, and of noble living those names denote! and what a wonderful variety of faculties and achievements! In all the luminous circle made to determine whether these men are fitted | there was no heart more true and tender than

for citizenship. The courts are "naturalization the heart that now is stilled forever; no spirit been spies, stealing into the anti-Tammany But it is plain that there is no time to be lost. mills," in very truth, in which citizens are so bright as the spirit that now has passed A remedy for this scandalous into that awful darkness and silence where only the eyes of love and hope can follow.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE. The lines of battle in New-York are arrayed. Morton and Saxton are to oppose Hill and Lockwood; Strong and Goff are to oppose such Democrats as Mr. Grace may dictate and Tammany accept. It will matter little who the city candidates are on the Democratic side, because all know that the Tammany organization will not support unless it can use them. Nor would Senator Hill accept, in what Mr. Cockran properly calls "these moments of extreme peril," if he were not sure that he could count upon the desperately zealous support of all the vote-stealers, whom Maynard represented, and of all the dangerous classes which fill high the

campaign coffers for a rotten city government. This ought to be a holiday parade, but it will be a savage fight. The forces which have debauched this greatest of American States, and this greatest of American cities, will not be shaken off without an effort. Corruption and crime have a strength of their own. President Cleveland has friends, but his sun is setting in humiliation unspeakable. If any Eastern Democrat is to be the distributer of the spoils in his stead, it is to be Senator Hill, because no other Democrat can get the honest support of the organization which he controls. It is whispered that he has promised, and that leaders of Tammany have promised, the vote of New-York in 1896 to another Democrat for President if that Democrat will help to pull the Hill ticket through this year. If he has the callow innocence to discount such promises at 25 per cent of their face value, he is infinitely less shrewd in politics than in business. If Senator Hill could carry New-York this year he could publicly refuse the nomination for President fifty times as often as he refused to be a candidate for Governor, and would yet have it forced upon

him. A political organization, which draws a revenue of many millions every year from the vices and crimes of a great city, and which has manufactured fraudulent majorities at pleasure for many years in this city, and with its allied conspirators of late in four other cities, will not be beaten easily. It set out to own and run the whole country through the Democratic party, and in its hour of exposure and disgrace still has the hope that the fanaticism of Free-Traders, the use of an unlimited corruption fund, the resort to all the resources of fraud and crime, and at the end a sudden and shameless appeal to religious prejudice, may enable it

to overcome all opposition. Senator Hill declares, in accepting the nomina tion for Governor, that the office has "no longer any attraction" for him, but that "the very life of the party is at stake." Indeed it is; the very life of the party as now organized, a conspiracy of vote-stealers and blackmailers, depends upon the defeat of decent citizens this year. If it can win in New-York in spite of all exposures, there is no victory for which it may not hope. But if crushed here by indignant public virtue, that method of stealing the government from the people will hardly be tried with hope by the same or any party elsewhere. The life of the party, if it depends upon swindling in elections, and upon corruption funds extorted from the vices and crimes of men, will indeed be spuffed out by a defeat this year. Democratic opinions, Democratic ideas of tariff and of National policy and of State and local government, will probably last some time after the Hill-Tammany organization has been blotted out of existence,

A WORD OF WARNING.

No doubt in the hopeless position in which are eagerly running over the methods by which every sort of political brigandage.

To those who in their extremity are contem- re-election. of Tammany Hall for years. Honest men nust not be kicked and clubbed away from the booths when they go there to east their ballots. This year there will be Republican inspectors to protect their brother voters in their ights, and to detect the crimes of law-breakers. There will be watchers at the polls and others o carry wrongs into the courts. The Gravesend district has been cleared of its McKanes and Newtons, and men may vote there as they please, if only they have the right to vote. The lower districts in New-York are not what they were. The record of those who went from there to cells in prison for their election frauds of last fall will show ward men that there has been a wonderful change in the "banner districts." Troy murders are no longer in the fashion, as "Bat" Shea and his friends well know. Stealing a State is no longer the merry game that it once was. Maynard in political exile and his master in despair will bear testimony to the altered conditions. This warning is given for the good of those

who do not keep pace with the march of the times. The laws are changed, and those who enforce them have changed with them. There is a State injunction out against crime at the polls, and for those who do not heed it the gates of Sing Sing are yawning.

BUNCO POLITICS.

As Election Day approaches the real policy of the "Democrat-or-nothing" reformers becomes clearer. It is evident that, so far as any effective anti-Tammany combination is concerned, what they want is "nothing." Their though hitherto unacknowledged allies is not yet apparent, but new light is thrown upon

The story circulated yesterday that the leaders of Tammany Hall made the utmost efforts to induce Mr. Goff to become a candidate for Mayor, and to accept the support of their organization, may or may not be true. But it is certain that Gilroy's followers could not have found a better instrument for carrying that design into effect than the Grace Democracy, who did their utmost to block the move of the reform bodies by springing upon them Mr. Goff's name at the last moment. Mr. Goff was as unmoved by the blandishments of Grace as he spite of the Grace Democrats the union for good nothing further to gain by disguise. They now declare themselves foes. The mask is off. They failed to lead the reform forces into ambush.

Just what were the Cuckoo gentlemen seeking, who have been calling loudly for some months for an anti-Tammany ticket, but are now employing all their lung power in deonel Strong and the Republicans who agreed when they entered into the negotiations, the result of which they now repudiate? Have they mand by the opening of the next school year.

councils to learn the reform plan of campaign? Were they deceitful plotters seeking, by false representations and insincere advice, to throw into confusion the forces working for good government? It begins to look so.

One of the organs of these midsummer re-

formers and midautumn partisans berates the Committee of Seventy for putting forward such a ticket as they did, and makes the following confession: "It is self-evident that such a nomination should throw the desired combination all in a heap. True, it would in any event have been shattered against the opposition of the Republicans," If this means anything, it is that these complainants, with protestation of a sincere desire for the overthrow of Tammany rule and for a combination of all opposing elements, deliberately brought forward and insisted upon propositions which they knew the representatives of the vast majority of the supporters of the combination ticket would not and could not accept.' In other words, they were playing a bunco game. The "desired combination" was one that could not but fail-one which would stand in the way of any union of forces, or would be beaten at the polls. That the Committee of Seventy should not have been deceived by the plotting naturally provokes expressions of grief and anger. The bright prospect that the union ticket will triumph over Tammany is enough to make Tammany's irregular skirmishers incoherent with rage Tammany is no longer "infamous," That word reserved to describe the nomination of Colonel Strong!

BY THEIR FRUITS.

A good many things have been read into the Bible by statesmen, theorists and politicians. A chapter of Selomon has been brought into use as a digest of the modern science of political economy. Cobden and Bright translated the Sermon on the Mount into a gospel of Free Trade. President Cleveland gave the signal for a political campaign by quoting the Eighth Mosaie Commandment against the American system of Protection. All attempts of this kind to engraft political theories upon Hebrew Scripture are artificial and forced; but it is always practicable to bring the morality and lucid commonsense of the Bible to bear upon everyday mat ters of public life.

Every good citizen of this town knows that it is not practical politics to expect to gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. During the last six months the Lexow investigation has disclosed conditions of official corruption, police blackmail and the prostitution of all municipal functions to political and mercenary ends. New York now has the unenviable notoriety of having the wickedest government on the face of the earth. Every honest and decent citizen appreciates the necessity for radical methods of reformation. How is this work of moral revolution and political regeneration to be accomplished? Certainly not by prolonging the absolute control of Tammany Hall over every branch of the municipal service; nor by perpetuating to any extent the power of that corrupt organization by a deal between Gilroy and Grace. Can there be grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?

The demoralization of Democratic State polities is disclosed by the nomination of Senator Hill for Governor a year after his creature, Maynard, was defeated by a majority of over one hundred thousand. Honest men in New-York, Brooklyn, Troy, Buffalo and every misgoverned community in the State are looking for release from the burdens of extravagant and wasteful municipal rule; for emancipation from rapacious rings and plundering gangs; for protection against murder at the polls, fraud at the ballot box, conspiracy in canvassing boards and rebellion against courts; and for deliverance from lawless Democrats find themselves, their minds | all the contaminating influences of immoral polities. They are not expecting grapes from they have formerly forced themselves into thorns nor figs from thistles. They know full office. They know that the weapons which in | well from a seven years' experience with David past years have been only aids to victory are B. Hill as Governor of this State, culminating low their sole resource. Now, as never before, In Maynardism and the theft of a Legislature must it seem necessary to them to employ that all the interests of reformed administration and good government would be paralyzed by his

plating and advising the most desperate meas- For two years the industries and resources of ing election there must be no more wholesale | mercy of a party in Washington incompetent to stuffing of ballot-boxes, according to the habit legislate intelligently and incapable of redeeming pledges made to the people. The record of that party has been made, and, President Cleve land and Senator Hill being the witnesses, it is a record of perfidy and dishonor, of party prin ciples sacrificed to every ism of the hour, of abject surrender to rapacious monopolists and lobbying Trusts. How can prosperity be reored and the vast business interests of the Nation be released from the paralyzing effects of blundering and plundering legislation like the Gorman tariff with its Trust sugar schedule? Surely not by the perpetuation of a Democratic Populist majority in Congress. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or tigs of thistles.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

The action taken by the Brooklyn Board of Education for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded condition of many of the public schools of that city will meet with the approbation of all right-thinking people. The only fault to be found with it is that it was not taken early enough to supply the relief that is called for at the present moment. The state of things revealed in the report of the committee which inquired into the condition of the schools in the crowded districts is astounding. The report shows that the number of children who attend school on half time-that is, for only one-half of each day-is 6,830; that the number of children in whole-day classes who are not provided with regular sittings is 3,893; and that the children to whom admission was refused at the beginning of the school year number 3,609. The total not accommodated or only poorly accommodated is thus 14,332. If one-half of those on purpose is no longer in doubt. Just how close half time be deducted, there still remains a total has been their understanding with their real of 10,917; but adding to this those children who occupy unsuitable rooms, never intended for schoolrooms, the total number of children for whom additional accommodations are needed will not fall below 14,000. That is the condition now. The normal increase per year is about 5,000; so that unless something is done speedily to increase the school capacity of Brooklyn there will be almost 20,000 children virtually shut out of the public schools a year hence. The situation is indeed serious, and, in the words of the committee, "calls for the most prompt and vigorous action" on the part of the Board of Education and the city authorities. The committee at the meeting of the Board

last week made a number of important recomwould be by proffered bribes of Tainmany. In mendations, which, we are glad to say, were unanimously adopted by the Board. These call government was brought about. They have for the erection of new schoolhouses and the enlargement of present buildings to such an extent as to meet the pressing and growing demands. The immediate erection of five build They must now fight them in the open. The lings was agreed to, involving an expenditure fact that they do not wear Tammany's uniform of \$450,000. This will be met in part by the means nothing. They fight in its ranks just issue of bonds authorized to be issued this year and next, and, in addition, the revenue fund of the Board is to be drawn on to the extent of \$100,000. The remaining buildings deemed necessary will, it is estimated, cost \$730,000, and the Board strongly urges the city authorities nunciation of the Committee of Seventy, Col- to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the sale of additional school bonds during the comto indorse the committee's nomination and to ing year to this amount. If this is done, there is accept him as the union candidate for Mayor, reason to believe that the school accommodations of the city will be brought nearly up to the de-

It is unfortunate that the situation was not thoroughly grasped earlier. To find fault on this score, however, would be idle now. Inis is the time for action. Let the Board do all in its power with its present resources, and then take pains to see that additional funds are supplied. The taxpayers whose children are shut out of the schools have every reason to feel that they have been defrauded, and indeed some lawyers question whether they would not have a valid ground for suits against the city. The city should feel bound to take such action as will prevent that question from ever being pressed to decision in the courts.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

October opens with a larger business than that of September, as is natural. The quarterly payments ordinarily swell transactions, and if the fall trade amounts to anything, it is felt by the first week of October. Thus in shipments of goods and in payments through banks the increase over September or August should be considerable, although there has been a noticeable decrease in orders for goods deliverable in But the car movements at St. Louis are smaller than a month ago, and at Indianapolis just the same; and while the railway tonnage, eastbound from Chicago, is 10 per cent more than a month ago, and the total lake and rall tonnage over 10 per cent larger, the decrease compared with last year is 37 per cent for the week, against 28 per cent last week, 37 the week before, 14 the second week in September, and 19 the first week. The payments through the principal clearing houses have been 11.8 per cent larger than last year for the first week of October, but 22.8 per cent smaller than in 1892. and the payments through all clearing houses In September were \$189,000,000, or not quite 6 per cent, larger than last year, but \$1,289,000,000, or 27 per cent, smaller than in 1892.

These figures fairly represent the actual state of business in its final stages, and in the primary markets the decrease in orders is perhaps not more than is usual at this time of the year. But there are some exceptions to be made. The orders for steel rails are remarkably small, and it is not strange, in view of the report by "The Railway Age," that only 1,100 miles of new roads have been built in nine months of 1894 The dethe smallest record for thirty years. liveries of rails for nine months have been much less than the quantity required for ordinary replacements, and it is generally believed that the combination will soon reduce the price of rails, especially as a new and very large establishment is about to enter the field as a empetitor. Other demands for iron products are increasing somewhat, but apparently the increase in production is still greater, for prices decline. Bessemer pig sells at \$10.90 at Pittsburg, and bar iron at 95 cents per 100 pounds. The structural demand is fairly good, and the phenomenally low prices for such products are

Textile manufacturers have good orders for some weeks ahead, but note a recent decrease, and while print cloths are a shade stronger, because the expectation that the strike at Fall River would terminate is disappointed, the tone of the market for cotton goods generally is less strong, perhaps because the price of cotton is so Sales of wool last week were but little lover than in 1892, but for five weeks past they have been 24,279,300 pounds, against 17,138,175 last year, and 37,352,900 in 1892, a decrease in two years of 35 per cent. It is noticed as encouraging that in the cheaper grades the Amerlean manufacturers are shutting out foreign competition quite clearly, and some orders for foreign goods are said to have been countermanded since corresponding domestic prices have In goods of the better grades been announced. the demand is still limited. The boot and shoe business continues to meet a satisfactory de mand, and there is observed a little more atten tion to the higher grades of goods, while the aggregate shipments from the East are practically equal to those of 1892 It begins to dawn on the minds of many people

hat short crops of some farm products, and low prices for others, will inevitably restrict purhases of manufactured goods by farmers Though larger estimates of the corn crop are generally accepted, a yield of 1,500,000 bushels at present prices would be worth less than 1,800,- that momentous day. at last year's prices so that the stiffeting during the past week has been rea sonable. Wheat came close to the lowest price ever known on Tuesday, but has recovered about a cent; yet a crop of 500,000,000 bushels at the current price would be worth only as much as 400,000,000 bushels at the price a year ago, Western receipts are smaller, and there is some disposition to reduce estimates of the yield this more than a third larger than to date last year. Cotton fell to 64 cents, but has recovered a shade: the price is about \$9.50 per bale lower than a year ago, so that 10,000,000 bales this year would bring but little more than 7,500,000 last year. It need not be said that the corn, wheat and cotton growers will be less disposed this year, under such circumstances, to buy products of other industries than in ordinary years of

The stock market is in a hole. Men have no faith that it can go down much, yet there is nothing to make it go up. Earnings in the last week of September were about 8 per cent smaller than last year, though the decrease in two previous weeks was about 3.8 per cent, and the aggregate for September was 6.7 per cent smaller than last year, while in comparison with 1892 the decrease was 17.5 per cent. It is said that there is much demoralization in rates, but this does not appear from the fact that the decrease in earnings is smaller than the decrease in tonnage shipped eastbound. It is stated that the westbound tonnage is increasing, especially in the lower class of freights. Heavy transactions in sugar stock have constituted about one-half of the market, and while there is said to have been much unloading by one o two large holders, it is obvious enough that at bottom the difficulty is that consumption is smaller at the higher price than has been expected. The same difficulty appears in whiskey, though that Trust is overloaded with rebate obligations, which it does not seem to be able to continue. Throughout the country the money markets show somewhat increased activity, though the supply of commercial paper here is small for the season, and the rates made for time loans are the lowest ever known. ernment is gradually gaining in gold reserve which is now nearly \$59,000,000, but not because of customs receipts, which continue scarcely larger than those of last year, and are almost wholly in paper.

Any elector who changes his dwelling-place to-day or hereafter to another election district cannot register and cannot vote on November 6, The thirty-day limit begins with October 8. Republicans should take care to report removals from this time on to their district committees, so that false registration and filegal voting may be

To treat Baltimore as the Republicans are treating the Democrats this year the Giants should win another baseball game to-day.

Senator Hill is going to lead the forlorn Democratic hope. He has taken the biggest contract of his life. With a divided party at his back and the tremendous load of the Maynard theft to carry, he will find his burden grievous to be borne. He is credited with saying that if he was not to receive harmonious support from his party he would throw up the whole business and take the first steamer for Europe. That would be a coward's act, and Senator Hill has never been accused of cowardice. But be-

fore the campaign is over there can be no question that he will regret many times that he is not well out of it.

William J. Gaynor had a lucky escape.

If they had dared the regular Democrats of the Second Judicial District would have been glad to set Judge Cullen aside in favor of some man more acceptable to the Ring-Mr. Pearsall, for instance. But inasmuch as he received the Republican nomination, and as there is a strong feeling among the reputable members of the bar in favor of his retention on the bench, the Democrats have made a virtue of necessity and put him on their ticket. Judge Cullen's election for a second term of fourteen years is accordingly assured. He has never permitted his polities to influence his judicial decisions, and in some noteworthy cases has rendered decisions directly against his own party. This was so in the Dutchess County case three years ago, and again last winter, when he refused a stay in the McKane case. That is the sort of man all good citizens wish to see kept on the bench, even though in some instances he has not pleased every one who has had dealings with him.

There's a new tail on the Democratic kite, but it will not fly any better.

There are three Graces, but William R. is the only one that constitutes an entire political party, platform and candidate. That gentleman's unanimity in support of his own political intrigues is scarcely less massive than that of the Western statesman whose heart always beat warmly for his native land and an appro-

The Hill-Maynard ticket is like a footbell player-all patched up.

Now, really, Justice Gaynor, do you honestly think that David B. Hill's "recent development in the National Senate places him with the foremost public men of his day?" You do? Then why on earth do you want to remove him from the place where he has so honored himself and so well served the public, and put him back into the place where he never was anything but a peanut politician? As Senator you think him a great and good man. As Governor he was totally given to political methods which you "deemed low, base and unmanly." Then why not leave him where he is? Why spoil a good Senator to make a bad Governor?

William R. Grace has shown his hand, and the turns out to be anything but a strong one

"The Churchman" thinks it worthy of editorial comment that many members of the Committee of Seventy are "Churchmen." And it expresses its deep satisfaction at this "ripened fruition of the Church's influence." But it could doubtless be shown that other denominations have a goodly representation on the committee, and therefore they are, equally with the Episcopal Church, good schools of citizenship and patriotism. But while every one will acknowledge the truth that the Episcopal Church has its full share of eminent and public-spirited citizens, "The Churchman's" reference to the religious affiliations of a political organization is to be deprecated. For if it is to be admitted as conclusive of anything, some one might come forward and show that & large number of Episcopalians or Presbyterians are affiliated with Tammany Hall, and try to prove from that fact that these denominations are in sympathy with the methods and practices of that organization. We expect all the churches to be on the side of righteousness; but, unfortunately some of their members occasionally get into bad company, a remark, we need hardly add, that has no reference to the Committee of Seventy.

Governor Greenhalge has earned his renornation, and is practically certain of the re-eletion to which his good services entitle him.

Reports from West Virginia indicate that after Election Day Professor William L. Wilson will be entirely free to accept a permanent engagement to lecture in England on the decline of protection in America. The voters of his district are preparing to do a little tariff talking on

Now if Senator Hill can keep his present ticket from falling to pieces he can go out and run for

When Eugene L. Bushe was a member of the old Rapid Transit Commission he constantly posed as a friend of the people and purported to be an advocate of genuine rapid transit. His prompt acceptance of Mayor Gilroy's appointment of him as an Excise Commissioner places him before the community in his true light as & Tammanyite, and shows that as a Rapid Transit Commissioner he was working in the interests of Tammany Hall, and so in the interests of its ally, the Manhattan Elevated Company. It was in furtherance of Tammany-Manhattan schemes that Bushe proposed the absurd plan, bearing his name, for elevated roads that would take in two sides of Union Square.

Senator Hill cheerfully recognizes New-York as the Empire State, and only asks in return that it shall recognize him as Emperor. It would be churlish to deny that he is a royal

PERSONAL

"The Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter" publishes an admirable four-column sketch of Senator William E. Chandler, whom it names "New-Hampshire's Greatest Living Son."

Signor Crispi is writing a history of the Marsals Thousand, or ar account of Garibaldi's expedition at the head of 1,000 followers against the two Sicilies in 1860. The expedition was planned by Crispi him-self, who has many unpublished documents bearing on it in his possession.

Emperor William's song, "Hymn to Aegir," is royal house, and Queen Margaret of Italy is turn-

German papers say that Major Von Wissmann, the amous explorer of Africa, will not return to the Dark Continent after his coming marriage, and will resign as Imperial Commissioner for East Africa.

The Viscountess Sherbrooke, by permission of Archdeacon Farrar, will soon place a bust of her late husband, Lord Sherbrooke, over the porch of the north door of St. Margaret's, Westminstell Mr. Ezekiel, the American sculptor, is to have charge of the work. The memorial will bear the following inscription:

following inscription:

Hane Porticum
In Memoriam Roberti Lowe,
Vice-Comitis de Sherbrooke, G. C. B., D. C. 1

Qui summa Reipub.icae officia
Vi insenii consecutus fideliter explevit
Et in vicinis Britannici Senatus Comitiis
Extricum favori partium semper praeposuit Patriam favori partium semper praeposui Caro ina vidua ejus dicavit.

The Hon. Orville R. Leonard, who died the other day at Woodstock, Vt., had a distinguished career. He was a Vermonter by birth, but after his grad uation from Dartmouth College he went to Callornia, where he was admitted to the bar. He then went to Nevada, where he at once became promnent as a lawyer, and from which State he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, in 1888, which nominated Gen eral Grant. He afterward served two terms as & Judge of the Supreme Court of Nevada. In speak ing of him "The Vermont Standard" says: was the friend of the poor, and no one in need in commanding strength and strong will, and to were almost womanly. Judge Leonard was considered one of the most capable lawyers of the Pacific slope. He published several volumes of reports of the Supreme Court of Nevada. As a judge he was incorruptible, and abstained everal from the appearance of evil. 'A straightforward, honorable man if there ever was one was the tribute paid to him by one of the present Supreme Judges of Utah.'

David McCoy, of Redlands, Cal., is said to be the oldest voter in the world. He is one hu and four years of age, and expects to deposit a straight Republican ballot next Election Day.